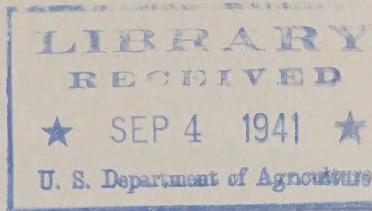


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BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING

a catalog of



The Amaryllis, Iris, Lily, Arum, Orchid and Other Families.

Over 250 items of new and unusual as well as Standard Varieties of Bulbs,
with complete culture directions.

OUR BULB PRICES ARE LOWER

FALL 1941

CECIL HOUDYSHEL

1412 Third St.

La Verne, California



If not interested Please Return to Postmaster,
marked "Refused."

Division of
Vegetable Fruit and
Diseases
Bureau of Plant Ind.
U. S. Dept. of Agr.
Washington, D. C.

OUR BULB PRICES ARE LOWER

A Personal Letter To You

Dear Floral Friends: We hear much comment about rising prices. I am not an economist and do not attempt to generalize or draw a conclusion regarding their necessity, beyond fundamental facts.



It seems to me that if labor, food, clothing, shelter and the simple luxuries cost more, the end of the circle is in the same place, and no one is much better off. I must frankly admit however that I want to see the worker, the agriculturist and the small business man get more for his product in a coin that really buys more.

This is a land of plenty and there is enough for all. It is that way with bulbs. We have a much larger crop than last year, but it also cost more to produce it.

In writing this catalog and fixing prices we were confronted with this problem. Shall we raise prices to meet the increased cost of production and of doing business? Our decision was, No. We will lower average prices and do more business. We have been guided by that principle and where our stock allows it, prices are reduced. A few are reduced 20% to over 35%. The average is definitely lower. But the average prices for other commodities is inclined to be in-definitely higher.

Tulips and Hyacinths for American gardens come mainly from Holland. A small portion of our Tulips are grown in America but probably four-fifths to nine-tenths must be imported. But the European supply is cut off.

Our Tulips are grown in the best section, Washington. They cost us two and one-half times as much as when we established our price of 40 for \$1.00. To sell for that price this year would be at a loss. To sell as profitably as before we would sell 16 bulbs for \$1.00. But we decided to handle the item this year at a price which considers the good will of our customers rather than profit. Our profit if any will be small. The price must be attractive as our first customer bought 25,000 in advance of catalog or price lists. Probably you should buy early if you want Tulips.

Hyacinths are not grown commercially in America. We can offer only those grown on our ranch, Roman Hyacinths in blue, white and pink. Fortunately we have been building up a stock for several years of some of the more rare Scillas and offer a much longer list. They are near relatives of the Hyacinth. But the best substitute of all for potted Hyacinths is probably the Veltheimia. One bulb is equal to several Hyacinths and costs less.

If flowers are food for the soul, we offer you in this catalog an extensive menu, one that will delight you. The culture directions will enable you to grow them. They are more complete than are usually contained in catalogs because we want every bulb we sell to fulfill its destiny.

May you have a grand success with your next garden.

Sincerely,
CECIL HOUDYSHEL.

Terms and Instructions for Ordering

Sales Tax. California customers add 3% for state sales tax.

Remit with order, by check or M. O. Currency or coins are acceptable but not always safe way. **Stamps** reluctantly accepted in small amounts but customer must add 6% to amount remitted. The only C.O.D. orders we accept are those from new customers who do not know our terms.

Postage prepaid on order of \$1.00 or over. Under \$1.00, add 10c for postage and wrapping. Insurance 5c extra.

Prices given are for one bulb unless otherwise stated. A dozen costs ten times the price of one. Six bulbs are sold at the dozen rate. The 100 rate, if not given, is 70 times the cost of one, but no less than 100 will be sold at the 100 rate. For 50 bulbs apply the price of 4 dozen.

Wholesale. Dealers send for our Wholesale Bulletin. Use your business stationery or otherwise identify yourself as a bona fide dealer.

Garden Clubs, who pool their orders for collective buying in quantity, send for our Garden Club Bulletin. We give you wholesale prices and discounts on a "transportation prepaid" basis.

Foreign orders. We ship to every part of the world. Postage is prepaid if no greater than to our 8th zone. Best to remit a little extra.

Errors. We make a few, not many, but we cheerfully correct them, or explain a misunderstanding. Notify us at once. Courtesy pays.

Guarantee. Our bulbs are true to name and healthy. We do not however accept any responsibility for their performance since we cannot control the conditions of their growth. If, in your opinion, our bulbs are not up to our specifications, please notify us at once when you receive them.

Culture directions are not sent with bulbs as all necessary information is given in this catalog.

Exchanging. We will buy or exchange for desirable bulbs, especially rare ones.

Catalogs. Spring Catalogs are sent out January 15. Fall Catalogs Aug. 15. An Iris Price List is available any time. Iris list is sent only to those who request it. Prices are 5c, up.

The Catalogs are sent to all customers and to those who request to be on our mailing list. But if no orders are received for two successive years the name is dropped.

Correspondence. We enjoy the many friendly letters received from customers and are helped by many reports on the hardiness of certain bulbs, notes on culture experience, etc. Unfortunately it is impossible to give the personal answers we would like. Our personal letter to you is on page 2 of this catalog. Complete culture directions are in this catalog. Please do not ask for personal advice if avoidable. When really necessary we will help all we can.

Culture Information. Reference works. We use, recommend and sell Bailey's Cyclopedia of Horticulture. 3 vol., over 3600 pages. Price \$15. Postpaid. Refer to it on all garden subjects. In most City Libraries.

Garden Magazines. We read and recommend Sunset, San Francisco, Calif. Los Angeles Times Sunday Mag. "Home". The Flower Grower, Albany, N. Y. Cooper's Gardening, Calcium, N. Y. There are many more interesting and useful ones. Send inquiries to publishers, not to us. **Herbertia**, year book of American Amaryllis Society is most useful and interesting to those interested in the Amaryllis Family. Free to members. Send us \$2.00 for membership.

Garden Club Lectures. Garden Clubs should have lectures by qualified speakers. We suggest one or a course of lectures by Maria Wilkes, 158 So. Oxford Ave., Los Angeles. She has lived in Italy and South Africa where plants are like ours. She has extensive experience and wide knowledge and is a pleasing, fluent speaker with personality. Write to her for her repertoire of topics and her terms.

General Culture Directions

It is a human trait to find an alibi when we fail. But most of us have learned the futility of alibis and look for our own faults. Luther Burbank wisely said, "A failure is an accomplishment." Why? Because it is thus we learn. The great and successful men have made many failures, but they learned and profited by them. The foolish ones who alibi get no place in life.

Even tho you have grown bulbs a long time and successfully, lose no opportunity to add the experience and knowledge of others to that of your own. Study our culture directions herein. They are based on over 40 years experience.

There are few factors in gardening that we cannot control. We can irrigate if it does not rain, protect from frost, spray for insects, but when intensely hot weather kills our sprouting sweet peas, anemones or ranunculus, a hastily erected shade may not be enough to save them.

Gardening is a good sport. You place your knowledge, experience and skill into an effort where nature usually helps. You can usually overcome unfavorable conditions, but not always. On rare occasions we miss an essential factor of success. There is enough chance of failure to make us keen.

Depth and Spacing. Usually, bulbs may be planted two or three times their diameter apart, but farther if their tops are spreading. Small bulbs should not be planted too deep, usually not over 2". Large bulbs usually need to be planted 4" to 6" deep. But there are many exceptions that will be stated with special directions for each species. Plant deeper in light soil than in heavy, or in cold countries for frost protection.

Soil. Rich sandy loam is best for most bulbs but some, like Iris, prefer heavier soil. If your soil is poor, make it good by spading in plenty of leaf mould, manure and composted weeds, etc. long in advance of planting. But avoid manure where you plant Lilies or Iris. Sand can often be added at slight expense.

Fertilizers. Manure is the natural, hence safest and best fertilizer. Dig in a lot every year along with weeds and leaves but as long as possible before planting bulbs. Best to fertilize preceding crop of annual plants. Most plants including bulbs like a mulch of well rotted manure. It also saves moisture and makes less cultivation necessary.

Chemical fertilizers often cause more damage than good. Be sure it is right and then test a short portion of a row first. Never fertilize plants when dry. Keep them wet afterwards also. Use alkaline fertilizers on plants requiring a high pH and acid fertilizers like superphosphate, aluminum sulphate etc. on acid loving plants.

Do not cut off the tops of bulbs when thru blooming. Keep them growing with full foliage as long as they will, to perfect the bulb for next season.

Potting Directions. Be sure drainage is perfect, by placing broken crock over hole and over that fine gravel or coarse sand. Soil should be loose and rich and so pervious that water passes thru easily and does not become sodden. Combine sand, garden loam and humus to get a right soil texture. For humus well decayed manure is good especially if it contains straw. This fits plants that must avoid too acid soils. For acid loving plants like Vallota, Lilies and most members of Lily family etc., use leaf mould especially oak or imported peat as humus. When potted the bulb may be well watered to settle earth around and start the roots. But for most bulbs, much water before roots form is a disadvantage and many will rot. Best to keep only slightly moist until growth starts then gradually increase. Pot bulbs early to give time for full root development before they flower.

ACID AND ALKALINE SOILS

Most plants thrive in a wide variety of soils and are not too particular about the soil pH. Such plants are widely distributed and include our most common ornamental and economic plants and especially weeds. But some of our most important plants are very exacting in their requirements.

The pH of the soil (or any substance) is measured in units thus, pH 5.5. It refers to the relative acidity or alkalinity and this depends on the concen-

tration of the hydrogen ions. The scale runs 1 to 14. pH 7 is neutral. Below that the acidity increases as the pH decreases. Above pH 7 the scale indicates increasing alkalinity.

Most semi-aquatic plants and shade loving plants do best in a mildly acid soil. This will include most plants that grow in woods or bogs.

Among bulbs the following do much better in mildly acid soils, around pH 6 and some possibly like more acidity. Gladiolus, Vallota, Callas, Caladiums, Arums, Lilies, Haemanthus, Nerines, etc. Those requiring neutral to mildly alkaline soils are Iris, Hippeastrums, Narcissus, Daffodils, etc.

The acidity of a soil may be increased by the incorporation of any form of vegetable matter. The most acid is imported peat, leaf mould and tan bark. In fertilizers Superphosphate, Aluminum sulphate and sulphur are acid.

Lime, gypsum, ground shell, manure with ammonia odor and commercial nitrogenous fertilizers are alkaline.

It is often important to know the pH of your soil. Any one can determine it and no knowledge of chemistry is necessary. For \$1.00 we will mail you a Soiltex outfit with materials needed and complete, simple directions.

Vitamin B1 has been proven a useful stimulant for bulbs. In transplanting, soak the roots of bulbs or any plants in a solution and the plant does not even wilt. We have done this with Hippeastrums in bloom and the flower was uninjured, lasted for days and ripened seed. Use it on growing plants for better plants and bloom. Our prices reduced, 200 Tablets for \$1.00. 100 for 60c. 50 for 35c. 25 for 20c.

Directions for use on plants in garden or in pots. For the first application dissolve one tablet in 2 gal. water. For succeeding waterings use one tablet in 4 gal. water, once a week. One can use these tablets as strong as one tablet to a gallon for infrequent applications. When transplanting shrubs, bulbs or any plants, dissolve 5 tablets or even more in 1 gal. water and soak roots 15 to 30 min. Pour solution around the plant when set. **Warning:** Do not soak dormant bulbs with vit. B1 solution. It rots them. It should not be applied to bulbs when planted until abundant roots are formed. These directions apply only to the tablets we send out. They may be quite wrong for any other kind.

Bulbs for Southern Gardens. Our bulbs are all grown in the field or in lath houses in the semi-tropical climate of Southern California. Hence they are all ideal for outdoor planting in the south where temperatures are equally mild. Very many are hardy in the north. In our culture directions we state how far north a variety may be expected to be hardy.

BULBS FOR POTTING

Certain bulbs are ideal for growing in pots for window gardens in the north. Pre-eminent among these are the following. The time when they may be expected to flower if planted early is stated for several. **Amaryllis Family.** Agapanthus, spring. Clivias, Feb. All Hippeastrums (Amaryllis), Jan.-Apr. Hymenocallis, late winter. Narcissus, Jan.-Feb. **Iris Family.** Baby Glads, early spring. Freesias, Feb. Sparaxis, Feb. Ixia, Feb. Tritonia, Feb. Babiana, Feb. Iris reticulata, Jan. Moraea, Dec. to Mar. Marica, early spring. **Lily Family.** Roman Hyacinths. All Scillas. Ornithogalum, Lachenalia, Dec. 15 to Feb. Tulips, Veltheimia, Dec. to Mar. One of the best pot plants. Blooms long time. **Arum Family.** Try Black, Yellow, Pink and White Callas. Bloom Jan.-Mar. These are our choice. But many others grow and bloom well in pots.

ARRANGEMENT OF THIS CATALOG

Please note that we group our bulbs into the Families to which they belong rather than arranging them alphabetically. Knowing the relationship of a bulb is an advantage that all will approve, but it adds a little difficulty in finding a bulb if you do not know its plant family. This catalog is worth study for information it contains.

AMARYLLIS FAMILY. AMARYLLIDACEAE

All the following bulbs from Agapanthus to the Iris Family belong to the Amaryllis Family. The best known of all are the Amaryllis (Hippeastrum),

favorite pot plants for over 100 years. The most aristocratic are Clivias. The onion group (Alliae) following Zephyranthes are also now considered by botanists to belong here.

JOIN THE AMERICAN AMARYLLIS SOCIETY

If you love Amaryllis and want all the available information about them, join the American Amaryllis Society. They publish annually a volume, "Herbertia", containing usually about 225 or more pages on fine book paper. Many illustrations. Replete with information about Amaryllis and the bulbs belonging to its family. This volume is free to members. Join now and you will get the 1941 Herbertia, Vol. 8, when published, about Jan. to Mar., 1942. Send me \$2.00 for membership. Vol. 7, (1940) price \$3.25. Vol. 1 to 7 (1934 to 1940) complete, 7 Vols. Price, \$21.00. Several will soon be out of print and there will then be no chance to complete this set.

The Fall Amaryllis Show, is an annual event. Sponsored by the American Amaryllis Society, and under the auspices of the Los Angeles County Fair, Floral Dept., Sept. 18, and 19, 1941. The exhibits will be both beautiful and instructive. Attend and send exhibits if possible. Send to L. A. Co. Fair, Pomona, Calif., for Premium List if interested. \$75 in cash prizes.

How to Grow Amaryllis. Many of this family are hardy as far north as the warmer portions of North Carolina and around Washington and Philadelphia. Amaryllis belladonna, *Lycoris*, *Hippeastrum advenum* etc., altho winter growers easily recover from 12° of frost or more and are hardy along the west coast to Vancouver. Alstromeria are easy in the same section. *Lycoris squamigera*, *L. incarnata*, *Crinum longifolia*, Leucojums and perhaps others are hardy in Ohio. But most Amaryllids must be grown in pots in the north and they are especially satisfactory for that use.

Practically all Amaryllids are heavy feeders. Most of them like top-dressing of manure or use of manure water if potted, and bone meal in the soil. When in full growth they should be watered liberally. One frequent cause of failure is lack of good culture after the plant has flowered. At this period growth is necessary for future performance.

The special culture requirements, if any, are mentioned for each type with the description.

Agapanthus umbellatus. Blue Lily of the Nile. The name means "Love Flower." Many deep blue flowers in a large umbel, on 24" stem. The large plants form very attractive clumps with a strap like foliage. Prefer part shade. Very hardy in south and in the north are easily grown and flowered in tubs or large buckets that are wintered in a light warm cellar. 50c. Per doz. \$4.50.

A. umbellatus, sky blue variety. 60c ea.

Alstromeria. Alstromerias are very showy plants with long slender stems. As a cut flower they last a long time, are very beautiful and are distinctly different from the more common flowers. The individual flowers much resemble a highly colored small orchid. The flowers are in a large umbel on a long stem.

Culture. They should have about 50% shade. The soil should be a rich sandy loam with good drainage and a great deal of humus. This may be had from old rotted screened manure or leaf mould. Plant the cluster of tubers in the south from Sept. to Nov. with the crown 2" under the soil surface. When tops die after flowering withhold water or dig and keep dry. It is better not to disturb them. In the south they start to grow in the fall and will require irrigation before rains come.

They must have an abundance of water at all times when growing and a good drainage. They are hardy as far north as Washington, D. C., and we have them reported hardy in a well protected situation, with winter mulch, in New Jersey and Ohio. In the north they can be planted in the spring. Carefully lift in the fall and store in dry peat or sand, and keep very cool. They also may be grown in large pots. Please order early, as it is hard to hold them back in this warm climate.

Alstromeria auratiaca lutea. Bright yellow flowers. A strong grower and

blooms a long time. Flowers fine for cutting. 20c. Per doz. \$1.75. Per 100 \$12.00.

A. chilensis. Extremely attractive flowers in a wide range of color from nearly white to various pink, red, yellow and orange tones. One of the best and easiest to grow. Assorted colors only. 15c. Per doz., \$1.25. Per 100, \$10.00.

A. ligtu, var. pulchra. The same range of colors as Chilensis, but larger and finer flowers on longer and more erect stems. The finest Alstromeria. 30c ea.

A. pelegrina. Lily of the Incas. Dark rose, with petals spotted reddish purple. Vigorous and showy. 25c. Per doz. \$2.25.

A. pelegrina alba. A lovely white unspotted form. 25c. Per doz. \$2.50.

A. pulchella. Large clusters of dark red flowers tipped green and brown spots inside. Tall long stems. Early flowering. 15c. Per doz. \$1.25.

A. Assorted Varieties. These are all of blooming size and some are large. We include in this mixture those that have lost the label, surplus sorts, etc. 15c ea. \$1.00 per doz.

Note: In ordering any bulbs of assorted colors, do not designate the color you want even tho several colors are named in the description. "Assorted" means "mixed up". We cannot tell the color you might name from the other colors.

Amarcrinum Howardii. A cross between *Crinum moorei* and *Amaryllis belladonna*. A delicate pure sweet pink color. Increases wonderfully fast and blooms in all seasons even midwinter here. \$1.00 ea. Extra large, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Amaryllis belladonna. Botanists have recently changed its name to *Calli-core rosea*. We must get accustomed to this new name. It has many common names — Surprise Lily, Naked Lady Lily, or better Lady Godiva Lily are descriptive of the fact that the flower stem shoots up, bursts into full bloom in only a few days—and is unclothed by any leaves. The soft pink flowers in large umbels are of exquisite beauty and spicy, intriguing fragrance. Valuable for cutting.

Culture. It is best to transplant in July but we have bulbs dug before blooming that can be held back until (possibly) Sept. 10. Order at once. Late orders will be filled with bulbs that have bloomed as they can be moved until foliage has begun to show. In the south plant in garden with top of bulbs a little below the surface. Amaryllis are very hardy for this class and will recover easily from 12° of frost. They may be grown as far north as Washington, D. C. or Vancouver, B. C.

They are not very successful as pot plants but will bloom the first year and one flower stalk is well worth the cost of the bulb.

A. belladonna major. Earliest, pure pink. 25c. Larger, 35c. Jumbo size, 50c. Doz. \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00.

A. belladonna minor. White throat. Later flowering. 50c.

Anigozanthos flavidus. Kangaroo Paws. Dark green foliage resembling that of *Iris stylosa*. Evergreen. The many branched panicles carry small yellow inconspicuous flowers. Plant is odd and decorative but more interesting to collectors. Formerly placed in Amaryllis Family but recent botanists consider this incorrect. \$1.00 ea.

Clivia. syn. Imantophyllum. Altho easy to grow and to flower by the amateur, they will always be classed with the aristocrats of flowering bulbs, because the flowers easily place them there. Also they increase so slowly by division that the chief method must be thru the freely produced seeds. But a Clivia requires at least five years and usually seven, to flower from seed. This time involves expense. They can never become very cheap.

Clivias have evergreen, strap like foliage somewhat resembling that of Hippeastrums.

The flowers are produced in umbels of 10 to 25, in rich and exquisite tones of orange, in March and April. When not in flower the deep rich green foliage and later the red fruits are most ornamental.

Culture. Clivias are choice and rare pot plants in the north. They do so well in pots that they are usually grown that way even in the south. They re-

quire almost full shade. An ideal method for outdoor culture is in a lath house with laths spaced only $\frac{1}{2}$ " apart and extending north and south so that spots of sunlight are in motion. The sun must not linger long in one place. They do well under trees or north of a building. They require good drainage, frequent watering in the growing season, a rest with only slight moisture in winter. The soil should be rich and between mildly acid to mildly alkaline, the former better.

The best combination of soil for potting is sandy loam with a little heavier soil and plenty of leaf mould or a little less of peat. The best pH is probably 6.5 to 7. For large plants use about 8" to 10" pot. As we ship them loose roots, have soil and pot ready. Give manure water occasionally when growing. They will survive a few degrees of frost, not many, as they are tropical. In semi-tropical climates, they do best in the ground, but if there is danger of low temperatures, pots are better as they can be taken inside. As pot plants in the north they like a cool room and should not be placed in a sunny window.

Our former prices for Clivia hybrids were \$5.00 and up. That limits their sale and many who would like to have a Clivia could not afford it. We developed a very large stock and recently have revised the prices downward. The prices below are probably reduced to the lowest limit. We need to reduce our stock and flower lovers need Clivias. Clivias move easily and usually bloom the first year, but this result cannot be guaranteed.

Clivia miniata hybrids. These have leaves like the species miniata but usually a little wider. The flowers are wide open and erect like miniata, somewhat larger and vary in color while miniata has only one color. We cannot furnish any named color. They are not labeled for color. A few are darker orange, some are apricot to light orange. They flower from Feb. to Mar.

Prices, large, \$2.00 ea. 6 for \$11.00. Smaller but blooming size, \$1.50 ea. 6 for \$8.50. Small \$1.00 ea. 6 for \$5.00. Occasionally one of this size will bloom but one should not expect them to flower under two years. Small plants that will flower in about 2 to 4 years, 50c ea. 6 for \$2.50. Per doz. \$4.50.

Zimmerman's hybrid Clivias. These are the highest type of miniata hybrids. Price, large plants \$5.00 ea., loose roots. If wanted in original pot, add \$1.00 for crating and we ship by express, which you pay.

Cryanthus are closely related to Zephyranthes. Bulbs and plants are about the same size but the flowers are long and tubular. Their most vigorous growth and flowering is in the winter, tho a few flowers are produced thru a large part of the year. They may become semi-dormant in mid-summer when hot but should not be dried off much. They like rich soil and respond to barnyard fertilizer.

The winter flowering habit make Cryanthus very desirable in southern gardens and for growing in pots in the north. Useful for cut flowers.



CLIVIA MINIATA HYBRID
A plant we shipped with loose roots and
which bloomed within two weeks.

Cyrtanthus augustifolius. Orange red flowers. 50c.

C. lutescens. Bright yellow tubular flowers. 35c.

C. mackenni. Clear ivory white flowers on a larger plant, 35c.

DAFFODILS

This name for all Narcissi has the authority of the British Royal Horticulture Society. They are universal garden favorites.

Culture. All Daffodils except the Polyanthus Narcissus are hardy both in the mild climate of the south as well as in the colder northern states. In the north especially it is best to plant the bulbs rather deep where the frost does not reach. Six inches is about right. Smaller bulbs like Jonquils may go more shallow and be mulched. In California too and all the south there is an advantage in deep planting. We plant the trumpets at least 4" deep. Plant Sept. to Nov. Poeticus very early. All do well in pots.

Sandy loam is the best soil, but any good rich garden soil will do. The addition of thoroughly decayed manure is a help. Use no fresh manure. The addition of lime to the soil is good and necessary if leaf mould is used, as they need a mildly alkaline or neutral soil.

Many people cut off the tops of Daffodils after flowering. As a result they do not bloom for several years. Keep them growing as long as possible to increase in number and size and to make a blooming bud for the next season. Remove the leaves only when they begin to turn yellow. That will be in June in So. California.

TRUMPET DAFFODILS

PLEASE NOTE: At the following prices bulbs are mailed, postpaid. Except that the prices "per 100 not prepaid" are shipped by express and you pay this charge on receipt of bulbs.

Emperor. Rich golden trumpet, petals lighter, good grower and free bloomer. 10c ea. 85c doz. 100 for \$5.00 not prepaid.

King Alfred. Large deep golden yellow. Best and most popular. 10c ea. \$1.00 per doz. 100 for \$6.00 not prepaid.

Olympia. Golden yellow with frilled trumpet. Hardy and easy to grow. 10c ea. \$1.00 doz.

Robert Sydenham. Superb heavily frilled trumpet of golden yellow with symmetrical soft yellow perianth. A very large flower of rugged, well proportioned beauty. 15c ea. \$1.50 doz.

Note: Our personal advice is this. If you have only a small garden or a limited amount that you can spend for Daffodils, then by all means plant King Alfred only. Why pay 85c doz. for Emperor when \$1.00 will buy a dozen King Alfred that are twice as desirable.

INCOMPARABILIS DAFFODILS

Croesus. Petals pure gold with deep red crown. The best at a low price. 25c ea. \$2.50 doz.

Helios. Extra early. Large yellow flower with orange yellow crown. 25c ea. \$2.50 doz.

Homespun. Soft yellow petals, richly colored crown. 8c ea. 65c doz. \$5.00 per 100 postpaid.

Sir Watkin. Petals and trumpet pure yellow. 8c ea. 75c doz. 100 for \$5.00 by express not prepaid.

BARRI DAFFODILS

Barri Conspicuous. Perianth yellow. Cup edged scarlet. Best known Barri. 5c ea. 50c per doz. Per 100 \$4.00.

Diana Kasner. Pure white petals and fluted yellow cup with blood red frill. Fine forcing in pots. 30c ea. \$3.00 doz.

LEEDSI DAFFODILS

Crystal Queen. Pure white petals, crown, primrose fading white. Leader in this class. 10c ea. \$1.00 doz.

POETICUS DAFFODILS

Poets Narcissus, loved by poets from Vergil to Tennyson, have white petals with a red edged cup a contrast that gives distinction. Altho they bloom late they must be planted very early. Some are not too easy to grow but these are.

Horace. Conspicuous red eye. Free flowering. 10c ea. \$1.00 doz.

Recurvus. Pheasant's Eye Narcissus. The variety known by the poet Vergil 8c ea. 65c doz.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS

The "cluster flowered." Hardy only in mild climates, but unequalled for pots in the house. Highly perfumed. May be grown in bowls of fiber or held up by pebbles in a dish of water.

Chinese Lily. White with yellow eye. Blossoms Dec. to Jan. 10c ea. 85c doz.

Grand Monarque. White with primrose eye. 10c ea. 85c doz.

Paper White. Pure white, earliest. 8c ea. 50c doz. \$4.00 per 100.

Soleil d'Or. Petals pure deep golden yellow, cup brilliant orange. Makes brilliant effect in the garden here in Jan. Equally fine in the house and goes right on blooming even at 20° F. The most desirable in this group. Special price, 8c ea. 60c doz. \$4.75 per 100 post paid. Larger size, same price, charges collect.

POETAZ HYBRIDS

Hybrids between the Polyanthus and Poet's Narcissus. Hardy and fine in pots or garden.

Aspasia. Pure white, yellow cup. Best in this color. 10c ea. 90c doz.

Orange Cup. Pale yellow, with deep orange cup. 10c ea. \$1.00 doz.

JONQUILS

They look like small Trumpet Daffodils, with about three flowers on a stem. Exquisite. Very hardy and rapid multipliers. Fine for potting. A most alluring and distinctive fragrance.

Campernelle regulosus. Improved pure yellow. 10c ea. 85c doz.

Golden Scepter. A new Jonquil-Daffodil hybrid. Flowers 3" across. Late deep Jonquil yellow. 25c ea.

Jonquilla simplex. The smallest. It has two or three perfectly shaped, tiny daffodils of pure rich yellow topping a 10" stem. It is the sweetest scented of Jonquils, but never heavy like the scent of the Polyanthus. Forces well in pots. Special price, 5c ea. 50c doz. Per 100, \$3.50 postpaid.

Narcissus Special. Many bulbs are left in the field when digging. Sometimes labels are lost. We have assembled these unnamed ones. They are mostly the less expensive ones like Paper White and Soleil d'Or In fact you might get only those but there are quite a few better sorts including Large Trumpet types etc. These are the prizes that some of you draw. It's a gamble. Price, 30 for \$1.00.

Elisena longipetala. Rare Peruvian amaryllid. Bulb and plant much like Ismene, Hymenocallis calathina, and culture the same. The flowers are much prettier, being pure white with long petals. It may be grown in the north easily, like Ismene, by the Gladiolus method. \$5.00 each.

Eucharis grandiflora. The white purity and fragrance of their flowers are without rival. An evergreen pot plant of utmost desirability but unfortunately difficult for amateurs to flower. Potting soil should consist of sandy loam, cow manure and leaf mould. Add a sprinkle of bone-meal. If the pH is above 6 or 6.5 substitute some peat for all or part of leaf mould. A handful of granular charcoal in each pot is good. Perfect drainage is important. They need full sun in winter but part shade in summer. After planting give little water until they start, but copiously when in vigorous growth. Night temperature about 65°. When leaves are fully matured and abundant, withhold water until they droop slightly. Then water. Repeat process several times for about a month then water freely and they should flower. Growing bulbs with roots and foliage, \$1.50.

Haemanthus coccineus. Blood Lily. The rather flat bulb sends up an attractive red mottled flower scape in September, topped by an umbel of many small closely spaced, red flowers, 4" across. They are very odd and attractive. Later two wide leaves appear and lie flat on the ground. In the late spring these die and the plant should then be allowed to dry off completely. If water can be withheld it is not necessary to dig. They can be easily grown outside here and in equally mild climates, and are easy in pots in the north. As they like acid soil use equal parts of peat or leaf mould and loam that is sandy enough to feel gritty. They may be given weak liquid manure when growing. Bulbs available only until Oct. 1. Price \$1. ea. Extra large \$1.50.

Hemerocallis. Day Lily. Among the most popular and well known perennial plants. They have been classed under the Lily Family but recent botanical writers place them with the Amaryllis Family. Flowers range in color from dark bronzy red, orange to yellow and are lily like in form.

Culture. They are hardy everywhere surviving even coldest winters. Altho they do well in any type of good soil they prefer a rich and moist loam and partial shade. Divide the clumps when too crowded. The list includes a few species and some of the better hybrids. Delivery when dormant in late fall.

H. calypso. Large, fragrant lemon yellow flowers in July and Aug. 3½' tall. Night flowering, 25c.

H. Crown Prince. Color like Mikado. Smaller plant. \$1.00.

Dauntless. Pale cadmium yellow, greenish throat and delicate fulvous red in center of petals. 2½'. July-Aug. \$1.50.

H. flava. Clear lemon yellow, fragrant. 3'. May-June. 25c.

H. fulva. Orange flower in July-August. 25c.

H. Geo. Yeld. The largest, a huge flower on a 4' stem. Blend of buff, apricot, orange and terra-cotta. \$1.00.

H. kwanso. The double fulva. Orange, 15c.

H. Margaret Perry. Brilliant orange-scarlet. 4'. July-Aug. 35c.

H. Mikado. Orange with large mahogany red spot in each petal. 3'. June-July. 75c.

H. Radiant. Rich orange. \$1.00.

H. Soudan. Clear lemon yellow. Broad petals with wavy margin. 3'. July. \$1.00.

H. Vesta. Deep orange with gold sheen. June-July. 50c.

H. vulcan. Large flower of darkest maroon red. Rare. \$3.00.

H. Wau-bun. Light cadmium yellow, lightly sprinkled with fulvous red. Ranks near top of the best. 3'. July-Aug. \$1.50.

Hippeastrum or Amaryllis. It is proposed to change the botanical name back to the popular name Amaryllis.

Amaryllis have always been the most popular of bulbs for growing in pots. The modern hybrids are most varied in their shades and tones of color. The flowers have been increased in size until it is not unusual for a grower to claim 12" flowers. There is nothing more gorgeous in flowering bulbs either for pots or garden.

However, large flowers are usually less perfect in form and texture. The texture should be smooth and petals should be round and wide. Even a 12" flower with pointed, narrow or floppy petals with a rough surface or thin substance is a poor amaryllis.

The best strain of Amaryllis hybrids that are obtainable is the Howard and Smith strain.

Culture. When possible we furnish recently dug bulbs with roots attached. The drying out or removal of roots is a serious setback. Read again our potting instructions under "General Culture Directions." Use a 6" pot for a large bulb. The pot should be about twice the diameter of the bulb. Use a rich sandy loam enriched with well rotted dairy manure. We do not advise other humus like peat or leaf mould as Amaryllis like a mildly alkaline to neutral soil. A little ground

Limestone or shell may be added. In pots, about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the bulb should be above the soil surface. In the garden cover the bulb. Place the roots, carefully spread, within the soil, then press the soil down and water. Set the pot in a darkened place. Usually they need no more water until bud appears. Then give full light and water a little, gradually increasing.

After flowering, Amaryllis must grow vigorously for several months in order to develop blooming buds for the next year. The bulb should increase in size and produce offsets. To encourage this give plenty of water and sometimes a little weak liquid manure. Many neglect this good culture and complain that bulbs do not bloom. Any Amaryllis bulb that does not bloom, fails thru error in culture.

Growth will be completed about Oct. or Nov. and they may be partly dried off. Some encourage dormancy earlier in order to get very early flowers. They may often be had at Christmas.

Hippeastrum Hybrids. Assorted colors. These are selected from a variety of sources. No poor flowers. 50c ea. \$5.00 per doz. Extra large bulbs, 75c ea.

H. Howard and Smith Hybrids. We consider this the best commercial strain now available. The petals are nicely rounded, in a perfectly moulded flower. The colors are refined and in countless tones from white backgrounds with light markings to various tones of pink, rose, red and scarlet. The flowers are large, sometimes 8" or more in diameter. We offer these in the following color classes. **Assorted Colors. White Backgrounds**, from nearly white to medium markings. **Red Shades**, many are pure self colors. **Scarlet**, in many variations and tones. Be sure to order as **H. hybrid**, **H. and S. Assorted colors**, **White Background**, **Red or Scarlet**. Price, all colors, 75c ea. \$7.50 per doz.

H. johnsonii. This old hybrid is the one most often seen in southern gardens and is a favorite for potting. The rich deep red flowers, with broad contrasting white band thru the center of each petal, stand out in the garden. It is one of the hardiest, easiest to grow and most rapid in increase. 40c. Extra large 50c.

H. McCann's Double. A few extra petals on an Amaryllis flower is not unusual. But a large flowered Amaryllis, easy to grow, and with flower as double as a rose, often 25 petals, is sensational. Color scarlet red. Price, \$1.75.

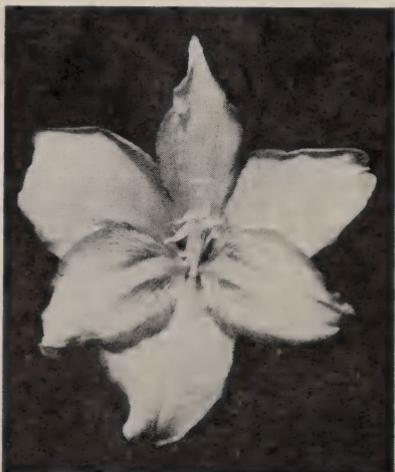
H. Sibyl Houdyshel. A "near white," having a white ground with narrow pink border and a pink flush in throat. Very fragrant. \$5.00. Extra large \$6.00. No wholesale discount. No small bulbs sold.

H. advenum. Ox-Blood Lily. This is a fall bloomer and winter grower, belonging to the subgenus Habranthus. Small, dark red flowers in an umbel of 7 or 8. Very hardy and will stand at least 12° below freezing. Probably safe to plant quite far up toward north. Plant 6" deep, full sun. Order before Oct. 1. 20c. \$1.75 per doz.

Habranthus robustus. Large, lilac pink flowers that are useful for cutting. 15c ea. \$1.50 per doz.

Habranthus texanus. Usually listed as a Zephyranthes. Very small plant and bulb. Deep yellow flowers, coppery outside in fall before foliage appears. Texas native. Hardy much farther north. Plant 2" deep, or more farther north. 15c ea. \$1.25 doz.

Hymenocallis. This genus contains the bulbs commonly known as **Spider Lilies** and the **Ismene**. The Ismene is deservedly one of our most popular bulbs but very few know that new improved forms and hybrids have been produced.



**HIPPEASTRUM,
SIBYL HOUDYSHEL**

The almost ethereal beauty and the fragrance of **Spider Lilies** is known by few.

Culture. Hymenocallis are hardy in southern gardens where temperatures do not go lower than perhaps 15° above. Some will endure zero or colder but not the strictly tropical sorts. All do exceedingly well in pots or tubs. Both Spider Lilies and Ismene in the north may be grown outside in the summer and dug and stored in winter, the Gladiolus method. Glads themselves are tropical and no more suited for the north than these. The Ismene is even grown commercially in the north. Plant Ismenes 4" deep, 6" apart. Smaller species not so deep.

Hymenocallis calathina. The Ismene or Peruvian Daffodil. Large white flowers, veined green with a Daffodil-like cup. Very fragrant. Large, 25c. M. 15c.

H. Calathina, "Advance." 2' tall. Larger, whiter and more flowers. \$1.00 each. This and the next three varieties are rare Ismene Hybrids. Some time they may entirely replace the type form. Note the much reduced prices.

H. festalis. H. calathina x Elisena longipetala hybrid. A more graceful form and pure white. Exquisite. \$2.00.

H. festalis Triumph. A further improvement. \$2.50.

H. Sulphur Queen. H. calathina x amancaes. A yellow Ismene. \$2.00.

H. Galvestoniensis. Texas Spider Lily. Probably hardy as far north as Tenn., if planted as deep as 6" to 10". Said to be a dainty, graceful flower in its native habitat, but not the equal of the two following tropical species. Moves easily but establishes itself slowly. 25c.

H. species No. 1. A small Spider Lily easy to grow in the south. In the north it is grown by the Gladiolus method. Blooms more freely after large clumps are made. Plant close. Bulbs bloom easily in pots. 10c

H. species No. 2. One of the best tropical species. Flowers large in a many flowered umbel. Fragrant and very beautiful. Will endure temp. of 20°, probably lower. Blooms well in pots or tubs. Can be dug and stored in north. 50c.

Leucojum aestivum. Quite hardy in north. Blooms early, often before snow is gone. Dainty white flowers, each petal tipped with a green dot. 10c. Per doz., 50c.

Lycoris. Fall blooming Amaryllid. Hardy well up into middle south. Radiata and aurea do not lose their foliage at 20°, and might stand lower without injury. L. squamigera is quite hardy in north and probably also L. incarnata. All are of very easy culture. Must be ordered before Oct. 1.

L. aurea. Golden Spider Lily. Very rare and one of nature's most gorgeous flowers. Deep gold. Plant about 4" deep. Prefer sandy soil. \$1.50.

L. incarnata. Flesh colored flowers with reddish markings. \$2.50.

L. radiata. Red Spider Lily. This is one of the south's very best bulbs. A bed of them in bloom will catch and hold the attention in any competition by other flowers. Large umbels on 12" stems of the most vividly red flowers with long, undulated and reflexed petals and very long stamens. One of easiest bulbs to grow. Hardy to North Carolina. 15c. Seven for \$1.00.

L. squamigera. The famous hardy Amaryllis Halli. The flower umbel without foliage resembles Amaryllis belladonna. Color, lilac to pink. Plant 4" deep and mulch in the north. Every northern garden should have them. \$1.00 ea. \$10.00 per doz.

Nerine filifolia. The smallest Nerine. Evergreen foliage with dainty pink flowers in the fall. Moved any time of year. Hardy only in south, does not stand much frost. All Nerines do well in pots. They need an acid sandy soil. Add leaf mould and peat to a good rich sandy loam. Give plenty water, all the time. 10c ea. \$1.00 per doz.

N. rosea crispa. Late flowering hence bulbs planted before Sept. 1, may flower the first season. 12 to 18 lovely pink flowers on an 18" stem. Deciduous foliage. When foliage begins to turn yellow gradually dry off and keep them dry until fall when growth starts. Lovely pot plants. 30c ea.

Pancratium maritimum. Has sweetly fragrant white flowers like the Ismene but smaller and has no green in throat. 15c ea. Per doz., \$1.25.

Phaedranassa carmiolii. A very rare Amaryllid from Costa Rica. Long tubular red drooping flowers with short, green tipped perianth in a several flowered umbel atop a 12" scape. Foliage odd and attractive, one or more broad leaves tapering to a point and narrow, almost petioled at base.

Bulbs stand storage well and probably could be grown outside in summer in the north. They also do well in pots. In the south where temperatures do not go much below freezing they are hardy and do well. They seem to flower in the fall, thru the winter and into spring. Price \$5.00 each.

Sprekelia formosissima. Jacobean Lily. The gorgeous red flowers have long narrow petals. The three lowest rolled together to enclose the stamens and style and reflexed. This gives a somewhat orchid-like form. Flowers in spring later than Hippeastrums. Fine in pots. Be sure to rest them. Hardy to North Carolina and Washington, D. C. Farther north, store like glads or grow in pots.

Evergreen Type. We found this recently in an old garden. It apparently has no definite blooming time and we had many in mid-winter. Plants and flowers are larger than deciduous type. It can be dried off in north, dug and stored same as the other. 35c ea.

Deciduous Type. 25c ea.

Sternbergia lutea. A small, yellow flowering, winter growing Amaryllid, often called "Fall Crocus." Culture like others of this type. Plant 3" deep. They should really be planted in July or August. They usually bloom if planted by Sept. 15. Jumbo bulbs, 25c. Large bulbs, 15c.

Tulbaghia violacea. A close relative of Agapanthus, but small enough for 5" pot. Flowers are mauve to chinese violet in an umbel on 24" stems. Begins soon after planting and blooms almost continuously thru the year,—winter and summer 35c.

Vallota purpurea. Blood red flowers resembling those of a Clivia in an umbel in late summer to early fall. Does very well in pots. Must have abundance of moisture when growing and when semi-dormant in winter only a little. Soil 1/3 rich loam, 1/3 sand, 1/3 leaf mould or peat, mildly acid. Then add a liberal amount of fine rotted manure. Small, cheap, dry bulbs have little value. We dig them only as ordered and ship with living roots attached. Even with this you will probably have no flowers until next year. Large bulbs, \$1.25.

Zephyranthes. Fairy Lilies. The smallest and daintiest Amaryllids. They are from 6" to a foot tall. Make wonderful bedding or border plants. Free bloomers thru a long season. In the north they may be dug and stored tho no doubt they would winter safely in milder sections if well mulched, or they may be grown in pots. They like acid soil, abundant moisture. Soil acidity can be increased by incorporating peat or oak leaf mould.

Zephyranthes ajax. Yellow flowered hybrid. 15c. \$1.25 doz.

Z. candida. The best pure white. Very hardy, rapid multiplier and easy. blooms from mid-summer on. 5c ea. 35c doz. 50 small for \$1.00

The Alliae. The Onion Tribe or Alliae were placed in the Lily Family until recent botanical writers pointed out their closer relationship to the Amaryllis Family and included the tribe Alliae with Amaryllidaceae. Hereafter we shall classify them thus. Most of the following need mildly alkaline soil, hence use no peat.



SPREKELIA FORMOSISSIMA

Allium neapolitanum grandiflorum. Large and attractive umbels of white flowers used for cutting. Plant in full sun. Does well in pots. Hardy only in mild climates. 6c. Six for 30c.

A. sativum. Burbank's Elephant Garlic makes huge bulbs that are often solid like an onion and when it divides it makes very large and easily peeled cloves. This is the largest, sweetest and juiciest garlic and the easiest to prepare. In addition it has a nice flower and plant that ornaments the herb garden. Price 5c per bulb. Per lb. 40c, postpaid. Per 10 lbs., \$2.00, f.o.b. La Verne.

A. Schoenoprasum. True chives. Lovely little plants with lavender flowers. It is used for edgings in the flower or herb garden and adds zest to salads, stews, etc. 10c ea. 4 for 25c.

A. senescens. The leaves are narrow flat and erect. Many deep lilac flowers in a dense globular umbel. 10c.

Brodiaea. These natives of western America are hardy in the south and in the north. Capitata and Laxa have been so reported by an authority. Culture. They may be grown in pots like freesias. Ideal in the rock garden with ferns, columbines, etc., or for naturalizing. Plant 2" deep in any soil or situation but they like best a gritty soil and light shade. Do not dig until necessary to thin them. Spring blooming. Our Brodiaea bulbs are all cultivated, not collected wild bulbs. Hence they are larger, better and cost a little more.

Brodiaea Californica. One of largest with stems up to 2½'. Rose-purple flowers, in an umbel of 10 to 20, are 2" across. Late spring. 20c. \$1.75 doz.

Brodiaea capitata. California Hyacinth. 12" to 18" tall and up to 20 flower stems per bulb. Violet blue. Plant early and they will begin to bloom in 6 weeks. Flowers from Oct. to April. Does well in pots. 7c ea. 75c doz.

B. coccinea. (Brevoortia Ida-Maia) Floral Firecracker. Vividly colored red flowers shaped like a firecracker. Easy in pots. 12c.

B. ixoides. Golden Star. Large umbels of lovely bright yellow flowers. Does well in pots. 7c ea. 75c doz.

B. laxa. Large umbels of bluish violet flowers on 2' stem. Give partial shade. 15c ea. \$1.50 doz.

B. uniflora. (Triteleia uniflora.) Lovely porcelain blue flowers on a low plant. Chiefly grown in pots but lovely edgings in the garden in south. Bulbs should be dug and stored dry when dormant unless soil is dry. 5c ea. 6 for 20c. 35c doz. Per 100 \$2.25.

Leucocoryne ixoides odorata. Glory of the Sun is a recently introduced bulb. Its immediate popularity has scarcely been equaled. Already it is a standard but high priced florists flower. Cheaper to grow your own. Large, fragrant, blue flowers in spring. Culture, like Freesias. Plant 4" deep. The exquisite flowers last a long time when cut. 10c ea. 90c doz. Per 100, \$7.50.

IRIS FAMILY. IRIDACEAE

The Iris is the typeplant of this family which includes also Gladiolus, Watsonia, Ixia and many more. The following bulbs from Gladiolus and including Homeria belong to this family.

GLADIOLUS

Gladiolus are the favorites of all flowers for cutting. More of them are grown for florists use and more are grown in private gardens for home decoration than any other flower.

Culture. Glads planted Nov. 15 to Mar. 1 in Southern California (a little later in Northern California and early as possible in spring in the east) are reasonably sure to escape the attack of thrips. But Glad bulbs must be early matured and early dug or they will not start early or bloom early. Our Glad bulbs are especially grown for this purpose, matured early and dug in Aug. to Sept.

But if you plant recently dug bulbs you will gain nothing, they will continue their rest of three months before starting.

Thrips are very small insects that suck the juices from the plant. They cause the flowers to wither or appear burned, and appear only after weather becomes warm.

To avoid the damage they do, three measures are effective: Plant early. Plant clean treated bulbs. Keep them always wet by overhead sprinkling. Gladiolus that are sprinkled one half hour every evening by a continuous spray will seldom show thrips damage at any time of year.

Treating bulbs. Mix 4 teaspoonfuls of Lysol in one gallon of water. Soak the bulbs 6 hours in this solution. It may be used several times but not after standing over one week. This is an acid solution and encourages root growth instead of delaying it. The bulbs will start more quickly.

Do not treat bulbs bought from us. We treat before selling.

Plant 4" deep, small 3", bulblets 2". Twice their diameter apart. We plant two rows, staggered in a 4" wide furrow. Rows about 20". Alkaline soils produce poor Glads. Soil should be on acid side. Leaf mould or peat added is useful. Peat causes soil to dry out more rapidly and imported peat hard to get. Domestic peat is often harmful because alkaline. Use no fresh manure. An effective acidifier for alkaline soils is to sprinkle sulphur liberally over bulbs before covering. A handful to 3". Top mulch of leaf mould or imported peat is fine.

Keep Glads growing with plenty of water and best culture for at least two months after flowering. Longer is better for this is the period when new bulbs for next season are developing. It is best to dig bulbs in the south, and necessary in the north.

Fertilizers. Use only Superphosphate, a small hand full to 6 ft. of row. in furrows on both sides, after plants are about 1 ft. high. Apply about once a month. Try a short space first. If it burns, use less.

Explanation. In this list L. means large, 1 1/4" diam. or over. M. means medium, 3/4" to 1 1/4". S. means small bulbs, blooming size. If watered very freely small bulbs produce good spikes. We have seen 1/2" Los Angeles bulbs make plants 5 ft. high by daily sprinkling. Large bulbs bloom earlier and throw more spikes. **Prices** are for one bulb. A dozen, all of one variety, costs ten times the price of one, unless otherwise stated. Not less than 6 (all of one variety), will be sold at dozen rates. 100 bulbs of one sort are sold at 70 times the cost of one. Unless quantity prices are otherwise stated.

California customers must add 3% sales tax to these prices.

Orders for glads will be filled in Nov. or early Dec. in time to plant for earliest spring flowers. We suggest that you order at once as we fill them in rotation. Remit with order as we cannot notify you to remit when ready.

SUBSTITUTION. When we are sold out of one of the varieties ordered we usually substitute a variety as nearly like it as possible, giving equal or greater value. If this does not meet your approval please say, "Do not substitute."

Aida. Deep violet blue. Early, large fls., tall, good grower L. 7c.

Albatross. Very large pure white. Tall. L. 6c. Per 100, \$3.50.

Allemania. Immense rosolane purple flowers on very tall spike. Very beautiful. Plant deep. L. 7c. Per 100, \$5.00.

Annie Laurie. Ruffled rose pink. L. 5c. M. 3c.

Ave Maria. Early, large, tall, near-blue. L. 5c.

Bagdad. Fine large, tall, smoky old-rose. L. 5c. Doz. 45c. 100 for \$2.00. M. 30c doz. Per 100, \$1.00. S. 15c doz. Per 100, 80c.

Betty Co-Ed. Soft creamy pink, like a school girl's complexion. A small glad that's fine for cutting. L. 5c. 45c doz. Per 100, \$2.00. M. 25c doz. Per 100, \$1.00. S. 15c doz. Per 100, 85c.

Betty Nuthall. Early, orange pink, yellow throat. L. 5c. Doz. 50c. Per 100, \$2.25. M. 25c doz. Per 100, \$1.25. S. 15c doz. Per 100, 85c.

Bill Sowden. Rich deep red. Very large and extra fine. L. 5c. Per 100, \$3.00.

Blue Admiral. New, very tall dark blue. 10c.

Blue Danube. Amethyst blue, darker throat. 7c.

Com. Kochl. Immense, glowing scarlet. L. 6c. Per 100, \$4.

Debonaire. La France pink with shrimp pink and cream throat. 7c.

Dr. F. E. Bennett. Flame red. One of best and easiest to grow. Favorite for cutting. L. 5c. Per 100, \$2.50. M. 25c doz. Per 100, \$1.35.

Dr. Moody. Early large lavender pink. Better and brighter than Minuet. L. 5c. Per 100, \$3.50.

Faust. Colors indescribable. Ground color geranium pink. Outer part of petals heavily overlaid with slate to deep livid purple. L. 8c.

Gate of Heaven. Purest rich, deep yellow. Ruffled. Well named. L. 6c. Per 100, \$4.00.

Golden Dream. The favorite tall deep yellow. L. 5c. Per 100, \$3.00.

Kirchoff's New Violet. The best of this rare color. L. 7c.

La Paloma. Very early, bittersweet orange. Vivid color. L. 5c. Per 100, \$3. M. 25c. Per 100, \$1.25.

Lavender Delight. Delightful and unusual color, rose purple. L. 6c.

La Verne. Tall, large creamy yellow, flushed pink. Purple throat blotch. Vigorous. L. 6c.

Libelle. Heliotrope blue. The loveliest blue. L. 6c.

Los Angeles. Orange, tinted pink. One bulb produces more flower spikes than any other. Best winter grower. Such a rampant grower that it should be planted not closer than 6" for large bulbs. Also give more water for best flowers. L. 5c. 50c doz. Per 100, \$2.25. M. 20 doz. 100 for \$1.00. S. 15c doz. 75c per 100. Small sizes bloom beautifully.

Mammouth White. Largest pure white. 7c.

Margaret Fulton. Coral pink shading to rose doree on tips of petals. L. 7c.

Marmorata. Tall immense smoky lavender. L. 5c. Per 100, \$2.25.

Minuet. The favorite lavender. L. 5c. Per 100, \$2.50.

Mrs. Konynenburg. Most popular deep blue. L. 5c. Per 100, \$2.50.

Mrs. Leon Douglas. Tall large geranium pink, splashed darker. Plant deep. L. 6c.

Pelegrina. Deep violet blue. Early, strong grower. L. 5c. Doz. 50c. Per 100, \$2.25. M. 30c doz. Per 100, \$1.25. S. 25c doz. Per 100, \$1.00.

Pfitzer's Triumph. Immense salmon-red. L. 6c.

Picardy. The most popular Glad, for the garden or for cutting. Tall, extra large, shrimp pink. L. 5c. Doz. 45c. Per 100, \$2.00. M. 25c doz. Per 100, \$1.00. S. 15c doz. Per 100, 75c.

Radiant Orange. Our largest and best true orange. A combination of yellow orange, salmon orange, bittersweet orange and grenadine red. L. 6c.

Red Lory. Scarlet red with rhodamine purple throat. A fine red. L. 6c. Per 100, \$3.50.

Rose Marie Pfitzer. Very beautiful creamy white, suffused pink. Ruffled. A large and beautiful flower. L. 8c.

Ruffled Gold. A lovely ruffled yellow. L. 7c.

Souvenir. Pure deep yellow. Prim. The small flowers on wiry stems are graceful, extra fine for bouquets. L. 5c. \$2.50 per 100.

Spray of Gold. Deep golden yellow. Waved petals. 7c.

Star of Bethlehem. Large, pure white flowers on a tall vigorous stem. Considered the best white in the cut flower market. L. 6c. Per 100, \$4.00.

The Orchid. Individual flowers in a corsage are easily mistaken for a catalaya orchid in both color and form. L. 7c.

Virginia. An old stand-by and there is no sweeter red. L. 5c. Per 100, \$3.00.

Wasaga. A lovely apricot. L. 5c. Per 100, \$2.50.

Wolfgang von Goethe. Immense salmon. 8c.

Yellow Perfection. Medium yellow. Some think it the best. 7c.

Mixed Bulbs. A lot of bulbs are mixed accidentally. Surplus sorts are added. Sometimes we discard new sorts that others like. This mixture in bulbs 1" to 1 1/2" diam., sizes 1, 2 and 3 are offered at 45c doz. or \$2.00 per 100.

Bulblets. Picardy and Los Angeles, 40c per pint. Bagdad, Betty Co-ed, Betty Nuthall, Golden Dream, La Paloma, Souvenir, Wasaga. 50c per pint. Dr. Bennett, Pelegrina. 60c pint. Plant bulblets very close, in a 2" wide furrow. Cover 2". Plant early and keep wet.

BABY GLADIOLUS

Baby Glads may be planted Oct. to Dec. Bulbs are not good keepers into the late season so it is better to have them planted before Nov. 15. They are winter growers and endure light frost. Begin flowering in Feb. if early planted and winter is mild. Continue to bloom a long time. Lovely and graceful spikes for cutting. Thrips do not bother them in their season of growth.

Culture. Like large glads except they should be planted closer and not so deep. They do fine in pots in a sunny window and a cool room.

California Peach Blossom. Peach blossom pink flowers. The best variety of all for cutting, with larger flowers and better stems than other Baby Glads. It is also the easiest to grow and less affected by bulb rots that ruin so many sorts. Jumbo bulbs, 10c ea. 75c doz. \$4.50 per 100. L. 6c. Doz. 40c. Per 100, \$3.50. M. 4c. 30c doz. **Mixed varieties**, 60c doz.

WATSONIA

Close relative of the Gladiolus but winter growing and earlier to bloom. They grow as tall or taller. The flowers are smaller but in very lovely spikes useful for cutting.

Watsonias do not receive the attention they deserve. The colors are varied in most pleasing tones and bloom early if planted early. Better even the second and third years. Easy to have them for Decoration Day or before in So. Calif. In most cases we have discarded names and substituted the name of their color.

Culture. About the same as Glads. In the south they must be planted in early fall (Sept. best) as the bulbs sprout early. They would likely do well in the north if bulbs were obtained in early fall before sprouting, then stored at a temperature above 32° and planted as soon as the ground thaws in Feb. to Mar. Hardy at Washington, D. C. The bulbs need not be dug until too crowded. Water frequently.

Burbank's Lavender. Large lilac flowers. 8c. 75c doz. Per 100, \$6.00.

Bulbifera. Species. Hardest and latest to sprout. Thus it may easily be stored in the north and planted as soon as ground thaws in spring. The flowers are the least attractive of Watsonias. Make cormlets on stem and thus increase very rapidly. 8c. 75c doz. Cormlets, 15c doz.

Ed. Sturtevant. Grenadine or light orange scarlet. 8c ea. 75c doz.

Giant Lavender. Lavender, a much misused color name is near to blue. This flower is light rosolane purple (orchid). The most magnificent and stately of all. Up to 8' tall. Large flowers. 15c ea. \$1.25 doz.

Grenadine Pink. A little mixed. As is, 10c ea.

Liseran Purple. Another "orchid" tone. 8c ea. 75c doz.

Rose Pink. Contains rogues. As is, 10c ea.

Rosolane Purple. "Orchid." 8c ea. 75c doz.

Scarlet. 8c ea.

Marginata. A species uniquely different. Very tall, slender, straight spikes with small flowers surrounding the stem for as much as upper 3'. Many lavender tones. Fine in flower arrangements. 10c ea. \$1.00 doz. \$7.50 per 100.

White. Its pure white flowers make it the favorite Watsonia of many. 6c ea. 60c doz.

Assorted Colors. Several colors included in a mixture. 6c ea. 50c doz. Per 100, \$3.75.

IRIS

Iris. Tall Bearded Iris are rightly called the Poor Man's Orchids. They may be planted any time of the year. If you are interested in a list, priced on an economy basis at 5c each and up send for our Iris Price List. Lists both bearded and beardless Iris but use this catalog for Bulbous Iris.

Iris reticulata. This, smallest of bulbous Iris, is most useful for potting. Fragrant, violet blue flowers in Jan. to Feb. Four bulbs in a 5" pot. Use little leaf mould and no peat in soil, as they like neutral or mildly alkaline soil.

Give a sunny window in a cool room. Hardy in south and in north if well protected. 25c ea. or 4 for 80c.

DUTCH AND SPANISH IRIS are about the same thing. They are bulbous. The flowers are not fragile like the Bearded Iris and are very useful for cutting.

Culture. Plant in the fall. Early planting is advisable though we have planted as late as Dec. But late planted bulbs do not grow 100% nor are the flowers as good. Plant about 3" deep and 4" apart. We plant double rows in a furrow like glads. Plant in full sun or partial shade. They should be well watered. They are hardy in eastern states but a mulch is advisable. They like wood ashes or lime in soil, as others do.

Hart Nibbrig. Lovely clear blue. 6c ea. 40c doz. Per 100, \$2.75.

Imperator. Tall, large blue. 7c ea. 45c doz. Per 100, \$2.90.

Pogggenbeck. Upper petals violet blue, lower, azure with yellow blotch. 8c ea. 65c doz.

Van Everdingen. Upper petals, creamy white, lower, light yellow with deep yellow blotch. Large 10c ea. 90c doz.

White Excelsior. The largest pure white. 7c ea. 65c doz.

Yellow Queen and Cajanus. Nearly identical. If out of one will send the other. Tall deep yellow, small flowers. 7c ea. 65c doz.

Mixed. Colors included are not known but likely no yellow. Field run sizes from largest down to smaller blooming size. 40 for \$1.00.

FREESIA

Freesias combine delicious fragrance with exquisite beauty. They are indispensable in the outside garden, or the window garden, and for cutting.

Culture. They are not hardy except in mild southern climates. Plant outdoors early, before Oct. if possible, tho they do well when planted as late as November 30. But late planted bulbs will grow short stems and smaller flowers. Plant 18 to the foot, or 12 in a single row. Cover two inches. Rich sandy loam is the best soil but they do very well in heavy soil. Give full sun exposure.

No spring flowering bulbs are more satisfactory in pots or window boxes inside. No incense, no fragrance nor beauty can be had for so little expense or trouble. Plant 2" apart in pots or boxes. Place at once in the sunniest window in a cool room. Few winter flowering bulbs like hot rooms. Do not water heavily until up. Large bulbs started early often bloom by Christmas or soon after.

Apotheose. Large flowers opening mauve lilac and turning to carmine pink. Tall. 40c doz. \$2.50 per 100.

Golden Daffodil. The most popular freesia and the very best for growing in pots. Deep golden yellow. 35c doz. \$2.25 per 100.

Golden Wonder. Large very fine new yellow. 10c ea. 80c doz.

Orchidea. Soft pearly mauve with yellow throat. Tall strong stem with 5 extra large flowers open at one time. New. 10c ea. 80c doz.

Pink Supreme. The supreme pink. 45c doz. \$2.50 per 100.

Purity Superflora. Improved Purity. Earliest, best white for forcing in pots or in garden. 30c doz. \$2.00 per 100.

Penserosa. Enormous flowers on tall stems. Soft pink with carmine throat and markings. New. 10c ea. 80c doz.

Rose Supreme. Like Pink Supreme but a little darker. 50c doz. \$3.00 per 100.

Sunset. Vivid apricot orange. Very fine. 45c doz. \$2.50 per 100.

We can also furnish Baker's Super White or White Chief, new and better whites. 50c doz.

Freesia Special. Assorted colors. White may be omitted if you request it. 40 for \$1.00.

Smaller Bulbs for outside planting and flowering. Assorted colors. 100 for \$1.00. All white, 150 for \$1.00.

SPARAXIS

The most vividly colored flowers of the spring blooming bulbs, 8" to 12" tall. Flowers large. Culture like Ixias. Grow in pots like Freesias or outside in the south. Assorted Colors in which a vivid red or crimson predominates and is the best. 5c ea. 40c doz. Light colors, 5c ea. 40c doz.

Sparaxis—*Streptanthera* or *Bloem Erf* Hybrids. Like large Sparaxis in a great variety of colors and twice as tall. Very fine. 10c ea. 75c doz.

TRITONIA

Tritonias are very close to Freesias. They are taller and flowers are larger. The culture is the same except that being larger a little more space is given. You can plant 2½" apart in double row and 2½" deep. They may be grown in the house but also like Freesias they must have sun.

Prince of Orange. Looks like a huge orange Freesia. 3 for 10c. 35c doz. \$2.25 per 100.

STREPTANTHERA CUPREA

Recently introduced close relative of Tritonia. Flowers brilliant orange red, very vivid. Hardier than Freesia, same culture. 5c ea. 50c doz.

IXIA

Ixias grow about 2' to 5' tall. They have long wiry stems and are nice for cutting. Altho the flowers close at night and on dark days, the long closed buds are nicely colored and are attractive either closed or open.

Culture. Ixias are tender bulbs and in colder climates can be planted in the early spring. If planted in protected situations and well mulched in the fall the bulbs will survive most climates.

In the north they may also be grown in a cold frame or in pots in the house or greenhouse. Give full sun. In mild climates in the south, plant early and not later than Nov.

Plant about like Freesias but allowing more room, 12 to the foot in a double row. Use no animal fertilizer.

Ixia Bloem Erf Hybrids. Quite distinct and different from ordinary sorts. Height 4' to 5'. White to pink with lavender and bluish tones. Flowers do not close at night. The slender spikes are lovely in bouquets. Bloom in the late spring. 7c ea. 60c doz. 100 for \$4.90.

Mrs. Cleveland's. Variety unknown; so labeled at present in memory of one who grew them. Color creamy white. When closed the flowers are like a long slender ovoid, each creamy petal crimson striped thru the center. Lovely in bouquets or garden. Jumbo bulbs 6c ea. 50c doz. \$3.50 per 100. Large bulbs 35c doz. \$2.50 per 100.

Dutch Hybrids. The colors range thru white, yellow, lavender, pink and red tones. Very fine. 10c ea. \$1.00 per doz.

Red. This is probably Lapeyrouseia cruenta. Sometimes called scarlet Freesia. Not as tall and blooms later. 5c ea. 40c doz.

BABIANA

Related to Freesias, Tritonias, etc., but quite distinct in appearance. Usually 8" or 10" tall, with pretty plaited leaves. Bloom in early spring. Culture like Freesias. Lovely in pots. Plant 6 in a 4" pot for a sunny window. Outside for edgings and rock gardens.

Babiana Hybrids. Fine mixture of shades of pink, red and blue, the blue predominating. 5c ea. 50c doz. \$4.00 per 100.

MARICA GRACILIS

Marica gracilis. Walking Iris or Apostle Plant. Beautiful but fugitive 2" flowers of white and blue with yellow and brown markings in center. Sword

shaped leaves are very ornamental. A very nice pot plant in north and quite hardy in south. Very oddly, the flowers are followed by a small plant. The leaf like stem bends over and plants take root, thus "walking" away from mother plant. Requires half shade, plenty water. The usual price is 50c to \$1.00. Special, 40c ea.

MORAEA

Moraea is the African representative of the Iris. They have a multitude of lovely and delicate flowers resembling gay butterflies on branching wiry stems. Iris-like in appearance. They flower through spring and summer, and some will begin even in the fall, and continue through winter if not too cold.

Culture. The bulbs may be planted about 3" deep and 6" apart in fall. Do well in full sun or partial shade. They are quite hardy in the south but in north the bulbs cannot be planted until very early spring. Obtain bulbs in fall and store in cellar. They do well in pots and are very unusual and attractive. In the south they are very desirable in the garden, a real "must have" item for borders or rock garden. We list only the best species.

Moraea polystachya. Two foot plant covered with myriads of loveliest flowers that look like butterflies. Petals are mauve, penciled with violet and have a bright yellow signal blotch or eye. Blooms 6 weeks after planting and continues 3 or 4 months. A most desirable new bulb. L. 10c. \$1.00 doz. \$7.50 per 100. Smaller blooming size bulbs. 60c doz.

M. ramosa. Similar in appearance but twice as tall and flowers are amber yellow with oval of yellow surrounded by dark blue in throat. Stream side plant that likes plenty of water. Very beautiful in pots or garden. 20c.

M. ramosissima. Very similar to *M. ramosa* but blooms one month later and flowers are amber yellow with oval of lemon yellow with a dark line around, at base of falls. Has dark spots on claw. 25c ea. \$2.50 per doz.

M. tristis. Flowers 1 1/2" across and desirable for their most unusual color. Olive green and grey, with small yellow, violet edged blotch at base of outer segments. Plant is 1' to 1 1/2' tall, a nice size for pots or rock gardens. 25c ea.

Dietenes. This genus also belongs to the Moraea tribe, in fact they have only recently been removed from the Moraea and given a new generic name. Dietenes differ from Moraea in having a rhizome, similar to Bearded Iris, and sword-like leaves. Flowers are very much like those of Moraea, born on long wiry stems thruout summer into winter. **Culture** like Iris.

Dietenes catanulata. Low growing species with waxy white flowers on a tall, perennial stem. 50c ea.

D. Oakhurst hybrids. New hybrids that soon make large clumps that are very ornamental in the garden. Flowers freely in summer with a few most of the time in winter. 2" fls. on 4' stems. \$1.00.

D. iridioides. White with yellow and blue markings. 25c ea.

D. iridioides Johnsonii. Flowers are about twice the diameter of the type variety above. Plant more robust. True variety. 50c.

Homeria collina belongs to the Moraea tribe. There are one or two long leaves from the base of which arises a 24" graceful stem with orange flowers that last but one day, but so plentifully produced that there is a succession for at least six weeks. **Culture** like Moraea. Hardy in south. In the north the bulbs may be planted in the spring but must be purchased in fall and stored in a cool cellar to retard growth. 6c ea. 50c doz.

LILY FAMILY. LILIACEAE

The type species is the *Lilium* or true Lily. Many call any bulbous flower a lily. Crinums, Callas, Cannas, tho often called Lilies are not. We have hitherto listed the Alliaeae, or Onion tribe and the Hemerocallis here but have now listed them under Amaryllidaceae to conform to recent botanical writers.

Lilium. The Lily is considered as one of nature's most beautiful creations and hybridizers have accomplished little in its improvement. Their culture is not difficult. They should be moved in late fall or winter, and before new

growth begins. Lily bulbs are better if not stored dry for more than a very short period. When possible we furnish bulbs recently dug and with living roots attached. Plant 4" to 6" deep at once. The best soil is a deep and well drained sandy loam. It is best to place a handful of sand under bulb and another around it. Reasonably rich soil is good but use no manure or fertilizer when planting. Leaf mould, well decayed and well mixed with soil is good for them. The ideal situation is among shrubs or plants that shade the ground and keep their feet cool. But the tops like to rear themselves into full sunlight in order to keep their heads warm. Lilies need mildly acid soil. All may be grown in pots but *L. Harrisii* is preferred. Lilies should be well protected by a mulch over winter in the north to protect the bulb from freezing.

Lilium formosanum. Large white flowers. Very hardy and easy to grow. Bulbs small. 20c ea. 3 for 50c.

L. Harrisii. The true Bermuda Easter Lily. These do well in So. California and other mild climates, in the garden. The flowers are the purest white of any and they are the most refined in outline and form. L. 25c ea. 5 for \$1.00.

L. regale. Large, fragrant white flowers tinted pink, creamy throat. Bulbs increase and get better every year. Small bulbs usually give only one to three flowers but we offer only large bulbs that will make tall many flowered stem. 25c ea. Five for \$1.00.

Gloriosa rothschildiana. Gloriosas are very close to true lilies. The unique and gorgeous flowers are red with yellow markings. As the flower ages it turns a darker pure red. This species is the most beautiful of the well named Gloriosas, or Climbing Lilies. Also the most dependable. The stem will fall over so it must be staked or grown on a trellis to which it clings by means of tendrils on leaf tips.

Plant about Jan. to Feb. here, in quite sandy soil containing leaf mould, well drained. In the south bulbs may be left in ground or dug and stored. In the north it is better to start in pots about Feb. and shift to garden. Delivery when tubers become dormant Nov. to Dec. 50c ea. \$4.50 doz. Large to jumbo sizes at \$1.00 and \$1.50 ea.

DARWIN TULIPS

Our Tulip bulbs are American grown. They mature earlier in the northwest than in Holland and are sounder and better than imported bulbs. We do not offer top sized bulbs. They are at least twice as expensive and break up into small bulbs the first year. Our bulbs are 7-9 cm. circumference, or about 1" diam. or over and they grow larger the second year instead of breaking up into small bulbs.

This is the best bedding size. They give good flowers the first year. Our customers have reported 2' stems. Nov. planted bulbs should give nice sized flowers on a stem 12" to 24" tall, and make fine cut flowers.

Culture. Don't forget that tulips are growing under ground all winter, therefore in California you must water them if rains are late, even tho they are not up.

Plant 4" deep (deeper in cold climates) and 4" apart in good rich sandy loam preferably, but any type of soil well enriched with old rotted manure will give excellent results. Plant Oct. to Nov.

These are mixed colors, named varieties of long stemmed, large flowering types—Darwins, Cottage and Breeders. These types do best in California. Preferable everywhere. They are similar in type and for the sake of brevity in our advertising we call them simply Darwin Tulips.

Please note. On account of the impossibility of importing Holland bulbs at present Tulips are very scarce. Ours are grown for us in the best American location. They cost us over twice as much as before war cut off the European source. But we have not doubled our price, preferring to serve our customers satisfactorily on a small margin of profit.

Tulip Special. Well balanced mixture in which the best sorts predominate. Price, 50c per doz., 25 for \$1.00. \$3.00 per 100. Per 500, \$14.00. Per 1000, \$27.50.

Named Varieties. We can send named sorts in red, pink, yellow bronze and a few of the unusual colors but no white. We do not know exactly what the varieties will be so the selection must be left entirely to us but we will fit your choice of color to the best of our ability. All bulbs will be labeled as to the variety and color. Price 65c per doz. 25 for \$1.25. 100 for \$4.00. 500 for \$17.50. 1000 for \$32.50.

Please do not write and ask for a list of available varieties.

Colchicum is the bulb famed for its ability to produce flowers from a dry bulb lying on a shelf. They do still better in the garden. Culture, easy. They may be grown in rockwork or border, or among low growing plants like sedums, which makes them especially effective. Full sun preferred or half shade.

Colchicum speciosum. The best and largest species and hard to get. Flowers up to 6" across. Violet to pink with white eye. Order at once as they bloom in late Aug. to early Sept. not available after Sept. 15. Top size 50c ea. \$6.00 per doz. Small sedum clump 15c.

HYACINTHS

Because of the war, it is impossible to buy Dutch Hyacinths. Very few are grown in America. But we have plenty of Roman Hyacinths and other species like Scillas that are very closely allied.

Blue Roman Hyacinths do much better usually in the garden than the Dutch type. They have even a sweeter fragrance and produce more spikes per bulb tho the raceme has fewer flowers. But most people consider them more graceful. Plant 3" deep in the south. In the north a little deeper and mulch the bed. Rich sandy loam is best. Sept. to Oct. is best time to plant. They force well in pots. Large bulbs, 10c. Per doz., \$1.00.

White Roman Hyacinths, 15c. Per doz., \$1.50.

Pink Roman Hyacinths. 25c. Per doz., \$2.50.

Grape Hyacinths. Muscari, Heavenly Blue, Racemes of closely placed exquisite blue, tiny bells. Nice in pots or garden. 3 for 10c. 40c doz. Per 100, \$3.00. Jumbo bulbs, 5c ea. Per doz., 50c.

SCILLAS

Scillas are closely related to Hyacinths. *Scilla hispanica* and *S. nonscripta* look so much like Roman Hyacinths that they are often confused with them. All are useful in the garden or in pots and for cutting. All are hardy in the north except *S. peruviana*.

S. hispanica (campanulata). **Blue.** All colors of this species require half or more shade. 7c ea. 50c per doz.

S. hispanica., var. "Sky Blue." Lighter color, large and later. 10c ea. 75c doz.

S. hispanica, var. Arnold Prinson. The largest blue and longest spikes. Late. 10c ea. 85c doz.

S. hispanica alba. White flowers. 7c ea. 60c doz.

S. hispanica, var. Alba Maxima. Tallest and largest white flowering. 10c ea. 85c doz.

S. hispanica rosea. Pink flowers. 7c ea. 65c doz.

S. hispanica. Assorted colors, many choice. Assorted sizes. Some are small but nearly all should bloom. 7c ea. 65c doz.

S. nonscripta rosea. The species is very much like hispanica. Rosy pink. Half shade. 8c ea. 75c doz.

S. italicica. The species we listed as this last year, long doubtful, now proves to be *S. hyacinthoides*. But this one is the true *S. italicica*, one of the smaller Scillas. Pale blue flowers densely placed on a 10" raceme. Has the full sweet fragrance of lilac. Slight shade or full sun. 7c ea. 60c doz.

S. hyacinthoides. We were long doubtful of the identity of this rare species. Has a slender densely flowered raceme. Deep blue. 20" to 40" tall. This is one of the finest of all. It does well in full sun. Top size, 25c, M. 15c. \$2.50 or \$1.50 per doz.

S. peruviana. The short, stout scape is terminated by a many flowered, cone shaped, broad and compact raceme. Deep blue is the usual color but some of these are white. An outstanding plant in the garden or in pots. The only tender Scilla. The others all hardy in Mass. 25c ea. \$2.50 doz.

CAMASSIAS

Camassias are rather closely related to and resemble Scillas. Many think them much more lovely. If you except S. hyacinthoides and S. Peruviana, they may be. These bulbs are native to California but are very hardy in the north and east. They are easy to naturalize in open woods or even in a not too dense grassy growth. Water liberally when growing but when thru blooming it does not matter whether kept dry or wet. Plant 3" or 4" deep and 4" apart, in full sun or nearly so.

Camassias do not make offsets hence most of the bulbs offered are collected wild bulbs. We have grown ours for several years hence they are much better and larger than wild bulbs.

C. leichtlinii, Blue. The colors range from lavender blue to aconite blue. About 4' tall. Flowers in a spreading raceme. Top size. 20c ea. Large bulbs 15c.

C. quamash. Blue in various tones. An equally fine addition to the garden. Top size, 20c ea. Large, 15c ea.

ORNITHOGALUMS

Ornithogalums are closely related to Hyacinths and Scillas. Horticulturally there are two groups, tender and hardy. The tender ones are nice subjects for pot culture in the north, and for the garden in mild southern climates. They may be stored over winter in the north and planted outside very early.

O. arabicum. The showiest species. The round black ovary in the center of the white flower is a beautiful contrast. Flowers in a compact raceme at top of stem giving the appearance of an umbel. Tender. Easy in pots. 10c. Per doz., \$1.00. Very large bulbs, 15c ea.

O. caudatum. A familiar pot plant in the north which is commonly but erroneously called "Sea Onion." The foliage and flowers are pretty but not outstanding. 50c. Very large, 75c.

O. nutans. Lovely flowers of a most unusual color, appearing to be silver and white as a result of the green on back of the petals showing thru the white upper side. Margined white. Hardy. 15c. \$1.25 per doz.

O. thrysoides. 15" stems topped by a dense many white flowered raceme, 3" wide. Flowers when cut will last six weeks and are shipped from South Africa to the London market. Easy in pots. 8c ea. 75c doz.

Urginea maritima. The true Sea Onion. Common in Mediterranean regions where they are laid on a dry shelf and send up their 3' or 4' scape with a raceme of fine white flowers. Bulbs attain a size of 15 lbs. or more, it is said. This is the Squill used in drugs and many are interested in its production on a commercial basis in U. S. May be propagated by the seeds. Tender. Bulbs, around 3 lbs., \$1.75 ea., postpaid. Or f.o.b. La Verne for \$1.25 ea.

GALTONIA

Galtonia candicans. Summer Hyacinths. 4' scape with many white bell shaped flowers. For landscape use in background or for cut flowers. Bulbs delivered in late fall (when dormant) to early spring. Hardy if quite well protected and mulched tho storage may be better. 10c ea. \$1.00 doz. Super Jumbo bulbs, 15c and 20c ea.

LACHENALIAS

Lachenalias or Cape Cowslips furnish bright, colorful flowers in mid-winter, before Christmas to Feb. From 12 to 24 tubular flowers nearly 1" long on a scape 6" to 12".

Culture similar to Freesias. Rich sandy loam preferred, little or no shade. 2" deep, 2" or 3" apart. Plant early Sept., but Oct. will do. Early planting gives earlier and better flowers. They may be grown in flats in north or garden in south until in bloom then potted. A small pot is an ideal gift especially at Christmas. When tops die, dig bulbs and store dry. They rot easily when dormant if left in ground that receives any moisture. We offer the best three hybrids.

Lachenalia Ada Bryson. Flowers orange yellow, buds and ends of spikes reddish. Blooms late Dec. Leaves spotted reddish. Bright and attractive. 20c ea. \$2.00 per doz.

L. F. W. Burbridge. Flowers most pleasing. An unusual combination of red, yellow and chartreuse green tipped with maroon. Maroon spots on leaves and stem. Blooms for Christmas. Special price, 20c ea. \$2.00 per doz.

L. Rector of Cawston. Flowers scarlet, citron and green. Free blooming. Leaves spotted red. 15c ea. \$1.50 per doz. \$12.00 per 100.

L. Assorted varieties. Those listed and others. 15c ea. \$1.25 per doz.

VELTHEIMIA

Veltheimia viridifolia. Neither a picture nor words can accurately portray the beauty of this plant. For foliage alone it is superior. The vivid green leaves are wavy margined and form a nice rosette. In pots, or in the garden in So. Calif. and other mild climates, it is in bloom by Dec. 15 and continues for about three months as large bulbs send up two or more spikes. The tubular, drooping flowers are densely placed on a long raceme. The color is a deep rosy or purplish pink of ineffable tones not found in any other flowers.

Culture is very easy. It prefers a sandy soil to which peat or leaf mould has been added. In pots the drainage should be perfect. They must be ordered early as nothing holds them back. Best to order before Sept. 15 or Oct. 1.

Specially priced, for the cost of two hyacinths. It's worth ten. 50c ea. \$6.00 per doz. Extra large bulbs, 75c, \$1.00, and \$1.50 ea.

OXALIS FAMILY. OXALIDACEAE

There are two types, the winter and the summer growing. The summer growing species are listed in our spring catalogs. The following are all winter growers. These are the brightest and most vivid of winter flowers for a sunny window or in the garden in the south. They give a profusion of bloom over several months period. A bed looks like a carpet of solid pink, rose, white, yellow, etc. The flowers are large, some over 1" diam.

Culture. Plant about 2" deep, 3" apart. Large bulbs may be farther apart and a little deeper. In pots, the smaller may go 3 to 6 in a 4" or 5" pot. Use good rich soil altho they will grow in any soil. Give full sun exposure as they open only in full sun and close at night. Order and plant early as they begin to sprout even in Aug.

Oxalis Bowiei. A large plant with bright rose red flowers. 3 bulbs to a 5" pot. 5c ea. 50c doz. \$3.25 per 100.

O. cernua. Bermuda Buttercup. Deep golden yellow flowers. Very profuse. 3 for 10c. 35c doz. \$2.50 per 100.

O. Grand Duchess. Low growing plants but give a profusion of large flowers in three colors. The pink and the lavender varieties are each 3 for 10c. 35c doz. \$2.75 per 100. White, 5c ea. 50c doz. \$4.00 per 100.

O. hirta. Has a spreading leafy stem. Large deep rose flowers. Very fine in pots or hanging baskets. 5c ea. 50c doz. \$3.00 per 100.

Oxalis Special. The bulbs offered in this lot are assorted in size but some are small. They will all flower well. Some are accidentally mixed, others are surplus, but as long as the stock lasts we see that at least one of each variety is included. Most of the bulbs will be Bermuda Buttercup and Grand Duchess. Price 40 for \$1.00.

THE ORCHID FAMILY. ORCHIDACEAE

Orchids are the most exquisite of flowers, but most of them impossible to grow except in a greenhouse. The *Bletilla* is a terrestrial orchid of great beauty and easy to grow in the outside garden. Hardy everywhere. **Culture** easy. Plant in half shade, 3" deep in a good loamy soil to which plenty of leaf mould is added. Give plenty of water in summer.

Bletilla hyacintha. Eight or more dainty orchids, 1" wide, on a 12" stem. True orchid color. Top size, 50c. L. 35c. S. 25c. Blooming sizes, \$15.00 per 100.

B. hyacintha alba. Pure white form. 75c ea.

Other Orchids. We are at present negotiating for other terrestrial orchids. If you are deeply interested, not merely curious, send us your name and we will quote any we succeed in finding. In the meantime plant 100 *Bletilla*, the easiest of all and very desirable.

ARACEAE. THE ARUM FAMILY

This family contains the so-called Calla Lilies or *Zantedeschia*, Black Callas and other Aroids.

Culture. All *Zantedeschias* and *Arum palaestinum* are suitable for pot culture. *A. palaestinum* will start about Sept. or later. Do not put this bulb into moist soil before that or it will rot. *Zantedeschias*, pink, yellow, spotted leaf and white callas may be potted by about December 15. Don't rush them as too much water before they start to grow may rot them. They may be held back and started in the spring. All do well in the garden in a moist, semi-shaded place. They are not hardy in cold climates; dig in fall. The White Calla usually blooms in California in the garden in late winter. It is an error to keep them growing continuously. If rested through summer you will be rewarded with flowers. A rest brings flowers when they start again, often twice or more in a year. Callas as pot plants need a sunny window.

Zantedeschia aethiopica, var. **Baby Calla**. This is the smallest and whitest calla. Small enough for corsage. 20c. 3 for 50c. \$1.50 per doz. \$12.50 per 100.

Z. aethiopica, var. **Godfrey Calla**. The best and most popular of dwarf Callas before "Baby" was introduced. Being twice as large as "Baby" makes it a "medium" size. This is so much more appropriate in size, freer in blooming and more desirable every way that we do not recommend the large type. 20c.

Z. albo-maculata. Spotted leaf-calla. The prettiest foliage of all and worth growing for that alone. Flowers, creamy white with dark throat. Large 15c and 20c.

Z. elliotiana. Pure golden yellow flowers. 15c to 25c, all blooming size.

Z. melanoleuca. **Black Throated Calla**. New and rare calla. Plant larger than Yellow Calla and spotted foliage even more decorative. The flower spathe is large, yellow and widely flaring. Margins and tip recurve and reveal an ample black-purple throat blotch. Stock scarce, order early. \$1.00.

Z. rehmanni. The famous pink Calla. Colors vary from pink to rose red. The plant and flowers are small, growing only to about 12". Blooming size, 50c. M. 75c. L. \$1.00 ea.

Amorphophallus rivieri. 3' tall with rich tropical foliage. Flowers 3' long, rich chocolate, dotted red. Bad odor at first. Only immense bulbs bloom. Plant in at least half shade, 4" deep. In the north grow in pots or dig and store in late fall. Not sure to bloom first year. Smaller sizes for 25c. M. \$1.00 to \$1.75. Our largest sizes \$2.00 and \$2.50.

Arum palaestinum. **Black Calla or Solomon's Lily**. Foliage and flower like callas. Really black. Plant 4" deep and not before Aug. 1. If not kept perfectly dry until that time the bulbs rot. Flowers in February in pots or in the garden in the south. No bad odor. Best in half shade. Small blooming size 35c. Doz. \$3.25. Large, 75c. Doz. \$7.00. Jumbo, \$1.00. Doz. \$10.00. A. *palaestinum*, seed 10c per packet.

Arum italicum. Ivory flower. Foliage veined white, ornamental. Hardy in north. 15c and 25c ea. \$1.50 and \$2.50 doz. Seed, 10c packet.

Dracunculus vulgaris. Gorgeous tropical foliage with large black-purple flowers with bad odor when first opened. Hardy in north if planted 8" to 12" deep and mulched. 35c and 65c ea. \$3.00 and \$6.00 per doz.

Sauromatum venosum. Odd tropical foliage, and the most unusual flower, with a spathe 16" long, 1" wide, yellow with purple-black spots. Spatha lies on the ground hence the common name, Lizard Lily. Dry bulbs will bloom out of ground. Disagreeable odor. Need shade, plenty water. Large plants suggest tropical jungle. Hardy. S. 25c. Largest blooming size, \$1.50 ea.

RANUNCULUS AND ANEMONES. RANUNCULACEAE

These have recently become among our most popular flowers. Their vivid colors, cheapness and the easy culture well fit them for a top rank in amateur gardens.

Ranunculus range in color from red, pink, white to yellow. There is no blue. If well grown and from a good strain the flowers are very double, in a variety of shapes.

Anemones are red, pink white and blue in a variety of tones, but no yellow. They should be grown with Ranunculus to make a complete color range. There are two types. The **De Caen** have huge poppy-like single flowers. These are our favorites. The **St. Brigid** have double flowers and many prefer them.

Culture of Anemones and Ranunculus is very easy if one conforms to their requirements. The soil should be rich. Sandy loam is a little better than very heavy soil. The plants need constant moisture, and drying out or baking of the soil only once will result in less perfect flowers, and may be fatal. A good mulch helps to save the moisture. The beds should be well drained and never soggy.

Plant 1" or 2" deep and 4" to 6" apart depending on size. Some advise to soak the bulbs but it is usually overdone. Do not soak over 1 hr. When weather is dry and warm a slight cover of brush helps and also keeps birds away. A shade of cloth or lath is good. They like cool conditions and the greatest threat is a heat wave shortly after planting. Heat and moisture combined rot the bulbs. It is best to delay planting until weather is cool but if hot weather follows, put up shade. One can gain a couple of weeks on the chances of hot weather by sprouting the bulbs before planting. Fold the bulbs in a wet burlap sack and lay in the cool shade of a tree. Plant before sprouts are over 1".

Our bulbs are good ones, the best available. We consider the quality of the flowers produced first rather than the "good looks" of the bulbs. We test them every year and they must show good germination and thrifty growth under proper conditions.

Our customers report the highest satisfaction with our bulbs. Only rarely does one, who thru inexperience or adverse weather conditions report a failure. One of these this year told us she was going to tell all her friends that our bulbs were "no good," that we are unreliable, etc., if we did not replace her bulbs or refund the money.

But we have had hundreds like the following report:

Dear Mr. Houdyshel. Early in the spring I ordered 100 of your Ranunculus bulbs of the small size. I took a large bouquet of assorted colors to our Flower show and received a ribbon and many compliments on the beautiful colors and the size of the blossoms. They were the most beautiful colors I have ever purchased at any price.

Aug. 5, 1941.

MRS. HENDERSON (Calif.).

The size usually planted in the garden is No. 3. This size produces flowers as good, as large and with as long stems as larger bulbs and are much more economical. Larger sizes produce more flowers per bulb but at a greater cost in

proportion. Large sizes are better for forcing indoors. We offer No. 4 bulbs in Ranunculus only. They do very well if planted in flats to start and then transplanted. Under ideal conditions results with them may equal those with No. 3's. But they are more exacting and must be grown just right.

Ranunculus prices. Assorted Colors. Size No. 3, medium, preferred for bedding. 15c doz. 100 for \$1.00. 500 for \$4.00. 1000 for \$7.50.

Size No. 4. Small. 50c per 100. 500 for \$2.50. 1000 for \$4.50.

Size No. 2. Large. 35c doz. 50 for \$1.00. 500 for \$7.50. 1000 for \$12.50.

We do not offer top sizes because they are too expensive for outside planting. There is no advantage to you to pay the extra cost. For growing indoors use No. 2.

Ranunculus in separate colors. We can furnish Red, Pink, White or Yellow, your choice for 25c doz. 50 for \$1.00. 100 for \$1.75. 500 for \$6.00. 1000 for \$10.00.

Anemone Prices. Assorted Colors. Size No. 3. The standard size for planting in the garden. 15c doz. 100 for \$1.00. 500 for \$4.00. 1000 for \$7.50.

Size No. 2. 35c doz. 50 for \$1.00. 500 for \$7.50. 1000 for \$12.50.

Size No. 1. We offer this size in Anemones because they do make a little longer stems than smaller sizes. 50c doz. 50 for \$1.75. 500 for \$13.50.

Anemone, Blue Poppy. Our choice of all Anemones. Large single, poppy-like blue flowers. **His Excellency.** Large red single flowers. Prices, either sort, 25c doz. 50 for \$1.00. 100 for \$1.75. 500 for \$6.50. 1000 for \$12.00.

For the few who prefer double Anemones we can supply No. 3 St. Brigid at the same price, as the No. 3 assorted.

THE PINEAPPLE FAMILY, BROMELIACEAE



The Bromeliaceae, Bromeliads or The Pineapple Family are not bulbs but they do interest us. They have a rich tropical beauty both in foliage and flower. They are quite tender but are very easy in pots in the north. Here they require shade but in the house they should have some sun. Give little water in winter but much in summer.

Billbergias are the most exciting of the family. Since they are epiphytes they prefer to be rooted in peat, sphagnum or leaf mould but do perfectly in a loose sandy soil containing much leaf mould. The most perfect setting is in the cup formed by the axil of a dead leaf of the ornamental Date Palm. Fill this space with the mould abundantly furnished by the tree. Sprinkle often. Plants offered are single offsets.

Billbergia nutans. Green foliage with exquisite flower spikes in the spring, showing pink, green and blue. 50c.

B. rubro-cyanea. The stiff leaves are larger and more erect, richly colored gray green, dark green and with white spots. There is a vivid red flower scape in the spring if well established. \$1.00.

B. distachia hybrid. Foliage like above but even more colorful, reddish, spotted green and a brilliant flower. \$1.50.